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WORLD AFFAIRS

KOREA

U.S. Accuses Russia, Reaffirms Policy. A 10-point indictment of the Soviet Union as the supplier of Communist weapons in Korea was delivered to the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York Feb. 25 by U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. The Assembly had reconvened Feb. 24.

(Pres. Eisenhower sent a message to the Assembly's opening session Feb. 24 expressing hope that the UN would "grow in strength and become an increasingly effective instrument of peace." He also told a White House news conference Feb. 25 he would be willing to meet with Stalin if he thought it would do any good but that a future world peace pact must contain self-enforcing provisions.) [See M this page, also p. 59C-J]

Lodge reaffirmed the new Eisenhower Admin.'s support of a Korean truce resolution passed by the Assembly last fall but rejected by the Reds because it called for voluntary repatriation of prisoners [see Vol. XII, pp. 371D, 402K-L]. He said there was "little point in reformulating . . . the principles on which that resolution was based." "The rulers of the Soviet Union can stop the war whenever they want to" by ceasing to supply Red forces with weapons, he declared. "When the day comes that the aggressors in the Far East have a change of heart . . . it will not be difficult for them to show it." Attempts to end the fighting had failed because of "the frankly announced desire of the Communists to continue the war."

Lodge said the USSR's "ostrich"-like denials that it was involved in the Korean war were refuted by "10 facts": (1) Russia "instigated the original aggression" and gave Korean Red forces training and planes, tanks, artillery & other modern weapons; (2) North Korean forces reappeared "almost completely equipped with weapons of Soviet manufacture" after they were "virtually destroyed" in 1950; (3) a "constant & steady" flow of Soviet equipment continued; (4) Chinese Reds who entered the Korean war with light equipment now had "heavy equipment supplied by the Soviet Union"; (5) North Korean coasts were defended with Soviet-made mines; (6) MIG-15s & other Red planes encountered by UN air forces over Korea were "manufactured & supplied by the Soviet Union"; (7) "a new type of Soviet plane, the IL-28, (is) now part of the air forces of the Communist aggressors in Korea"; (8) despite heavy war losses, Chinese & Korean Red air forces had grown to "some 2,500 aircraft, of which half are jets, all manufactured & supplied by the Soviet Union"; (9) the USSR "provides the replacements for these aircraft which UN forces shoot down over Korea"; (10) anti-aircraft guns in North Korea, many radar-controlled, "are of Soviet origin." Lodge said Soviet rulers were "so bemused by their own propaganda" denying their involvement in Korea "that they do not recognize the extent to which world opinion holds them responsible for aiding & abetting this great crime against the peace of the world."

Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, leader of the Soviet delegation to the Assembly, said Lodge's statement was "aggressive." Vishinsky was defeated, 36-16, in an attempt Feb. 25 to have the Political Com. invite North Korean representatives to its debate on the Korean war. [See pp. 39J, 34F]

(Indian Amb.-to-Moscow K. P. S. Menon said Feb. 19 that reports he had discussed a Korean armistice when he saw Joseph Stalin Feb. 17 were "entirely incorrect.") [See p. 49F]

Chiang Voids Soviet Pact. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek issued a proclamation in Taipei Feb. 25 abrogating the 1945 treaty of friendship & alliance between Nationalist China & the

Week in Headlines

U.S. made detailed charges in UN that Russia kept Red forces in Korea supplied with arms.

Nationalist China renounced 1945 treaty with USSR; Eisenhower sent Congress draft resolution denouncing Soviet enslavement of nations by breaking World War II pacts.

Eisenhower stated his conditions for meeting Stalin.

6-nation conf. promised quick action on European Army.

Reds, neo-Nazis lost ground in Austrian elections.

Sokolovsky named new staff chief of Soviet Army.

U.S. Congressional committees probed for subversives in State Dept., schools, UN.

USSR. Nationalist Forgn. Min. George K. C. Yeh said the pact had been "repeatedly violated" by Russia "in carrying out its program of aggression in China." The treaty, based on U.S.-Soviet-British-French agreements reached in the 1945 Yalta Conf., granted Chinese recognition of the independence of Outer Mongolia, declared Dairen (Manchuria) an open port and gave the Russians a share in control of Pt. Arthur & the Changchun Railway in Manchuria. Repudiation of the treaty would enable the Nationalists technically to sanction military moves against Red naval bases in the 2 ports and bombing of the railway over which Red forces in Korea were supplied. The Chinese Red Govt. accepted the 1945 treaty in 1949, then negotiated a new alliance with the USSR in 1950. [See pp. 59E, 49J; Vol. XII, 419C, 38F]

(Chiang's son, Maj. Gen. Chiang Wei-kuo, arrived in San Francisco Feb. 20 to tour U.S. military installations. Burma reported Feb. 25 its army was conducting a drive against 9,000-10,000 refugee Chinese Nationalist troops controlling a 500-mi. sector of the Burmese frontier with Red China. The Burmese said they had rejected an offer of Chinese Red aid. [See Vol. XII, pp. 310M, 110N]

Clark vs. Germ War Charges. Red China's renewal of charges that the UN had resumed use of germ warfare during Oct.-Dec. 1952 was denounced Feb. 24 by Gen. Mark W. Clark, UN Supreme Commander, as an attempt to revive "totally baseless & totally discredited" propaganda. A Chinese Red broadcast Feb. 23 had quoted 2 captured U.S. Marine air officers (Col. Frank H. Schwable, Maj. Roy H. Blev) as confirming that germ weapons were given "field tests" in Korea. Clark said the statements attributed to the 2 officers were "incredible." [See p. 2L]

Warfare. Allied planes raided Red supply & communications centers near the Yalu river at Sinuiju & Manpojin Feb. 20-21, then struck similar targets at Sakchu in the same area Feb. 25 after a 3-day lull in missions due to bad weather. The USAF reported Feb. 21 a weekly total of at least 17 Red MIG-15 jet planes shot

ASSEMBLY AGENDA. Items remaining on the agenda of the UN Gen. Assembly as it reconvened in New York Feb. 24 for part 2 of its 7th session (begun Oct. 14, recessed Dec. 22):

(1) Red response to the Assembly's Dec. 3 Korean armistice proposal; Korean reconstruction problems; (2) UN majority plan for reduction of world armaments; (3) UN Collective Measures Com. proposals for strengthening international peace & security; (4) detention of Greek children & civil war military prisoners by Soviet-bloc states; (5) Czech charges Oct. 15 of U.S. interference in internal affairs of other states; (6) Polish proposals Oct. 18 in line with Soviet views on averting world war & strengthening peace; (7) impartial investigation of Red germ-war charges against UN forces in Korea; (8) appointment of a UN Secretary General; (9) report of Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie on UN personnel policy, particularly toward alleged anti-U.S. subversives. [See Vol. XII, p. 410J]

down as against the loss of one Sabrejet in aerial combat, 2 Shooting Stars to enemy ground fire. Small-scale battles continued on the land front Feb. 20-26 and the U.S. battleship Missouri shelled Wonsan gun emplacements Feb. 26. [See pp. 49L-50A, 34M]

A U.S. Casualties. A Korean war casualty total of 130,321 (22,944 dead) through Feb. 20 was reported by the U.S. Defense Dept. Feb. 25. The UN Command disclosed Feb. 22 that 3 U.S. soldiers were accidentally killed & 5 wounded behind the western land front Feb. 2 when a Navy pilot released his bombs there preparatory to crash-landing a burning plane. [See pp. 50B, 10L]

(Red truce-team liaison officers in Panmunjom charged Feb. 23 that 9 Allied bombings of Red POW camps containing UN prisoners had occurred since truce talks began in July 1951. The Communists said the bombings had killed 39 prisoners, wounded 157.) [See Vol. XII, p. 386A]

B Payment of \$85,000,000 to South Korea in settlement of Korean war advanced to pay U.S. troops in Korea was agreed to by the U.S. Feb. 25. ROK officials expected the payment to bolster the South Korean public's confidence in the new whan. (The payment raised to \$159,990,440 the amount of Korean currency bought by the U.S. during the war.) [See p. 50C; Vol. XII, 269E] . . . **UN Korean Reconstruction Agency** announced Feb. 19 a plan to spend \$10-12 million a year to improve public health & medical services in Korea. [See p. 34P] . . . Japan protested to South Korea Feb. 21 against the fatal shooting of a Japanese fisherman by an ROK patrol boat crew off Cheju Island (Korea) Feb. 4. [See p. 2J] . . . **Exchange of ill & wounded war prisoners** was proposed by Gen. Mark W. Clark Feb. 22 in a letter to North Korean Generalissimo Kim Il Sung & Gen. Peng Teh-huai, Chinese Red commander in Korea. The note was delivered through truce-team liaison officers in Panmunjom. [See Vol. XII, p. 410A] . . . **Koje Island stockade riot** Feb. 24 resulted in the killing of a Red POW who attacked a South Korean supervisor, the UN Command reported Feb. 25. It said the Reds' attempt at a "mass revolt" was broken up. [See p. 43G-H]

C Gen. James A. Van Fleet was given a hero's civic welcome in San Francisco Feb. 25 when he returned to the U.S. from Korea. [See p. 43D] . . . **Brig. Gen. Lionel C. McGarr** replaced Col. C. V. Caldwell Feb. 20 as chief of the UN POW command administering camps containing 120,000 North Red POWs on Kojé & Cheju Islands & the South Korean mainland. [See Vol. XII, p. 277K] . . . **Lt. Col. Melvin B. Voorhees**, 50, a former U.S. Army censor in Korea & ex-Tacoma (Wash.) Times editor, was convicted by court martial at Ft. Meade, Md. Feb. 21 of evading censorship of a book (*Korean Tales*) he wrote about the war and disobeying an order to recall it from the publisher (Simon & Schuster). The Army had objected to passages dealing with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and war correspondents. Voorhees was sentenced to dismissal from service without pay & allowances.

D Telephone service between Seoul & the U.S., interrupted in June 1950, was restored Feb. 9. . . . **Pvt. Matthew Cobins**, 21, of Memphis, Tenn., was given a 15-yr. prison sentence by an 8th Army court Feb. 7 for the unpremeditated murder of a Korean Dec. 1 during an argument over a bottle of whiskey. [See p. 34P] . . . **Pfc. Warren G. McConnell**, 21, of Alloway, N. J., who was given a 10-yr. sentence in Korea in Dec. 1951 for falling asleep while on guard duty, was acquitted Jan. 15 after retrial at Ft. Meade, Md. . . . **USMC Capt. Ted Williams**, Boston Red Sox baseball star, escaped injury Feb. 16 when his Panther jet fighter-bomber crashed at a Korean airfield as he returned from his 3d combat mission into North Korea. [See Vol. XII, pp. 100M, 20B]

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EUROPE

G EDC Action Promised. Forgn. Ministers of the 6 nations in the proposed European Defense Community announced in Rome Feb. 25 after a 2-day conference that each EDC Govt. would press its Parliament for ratification of the treaty with "no further delay." France agreed to work out a rephrasing of its EDC protocol proposals so as to make them merely "interpretative" and require no changes in the basic EDC plan. The Foreign Ministers also agreed to assign a group of experts to develop a Dutch plan for a customs union of EDC nations to expand free markets in West Europe. Members of the Rome conference: Premier-Forgn. Mins. Alcide de Gasperi of Italy & Konrad Adenauer of West Germany and Forgn. Mins. Georges Bidault of France, Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium, Johan Willem Beyen of the Netherlands &

Joseph Bech of Luxembourg. Beyen said Feb. 26 the decision to speed action on the EDC resulted from U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles' insistence during his recent European tour that it be ratified soon. [See p. 51G-H]

H (Gen. Charles de Gaulle said at a press conference in Paris Feb. 25 that France should drop the EDC plan so as to avoid the subjugation of its armed forces to foreign control and resurgence of Germany. He called instead for [1] a Western alliance similar to that existing during World War II and [2] a European federation in which each member nation would be sovereign but the groundwork would be laid for a supranational authority.) [See p. 1B; Vol. XII, 319D]

J Balkan Pact. A Greek-Turk-Yugoslav treaty of friendship & collaboration initiated in Athens Feb. 25 provided for the 3 countries to consult each other on all international questions of common interest and make a joint staff study of Balkan defense. Turkey & Yugoslavia also signed a \$70 million trade agreement in Ankara Feb. 26 under which Yugoslavia was to trade textiles, lumber, paper, cement, glass and iron & steel products for grains, other foods & ores. [See pp. 51K, 42C-D]

Turkey announced Feb. 21 it had reopened its border with Bulgaria after a 14-mo. blockade after Bulgaria agreed to take back 132 gypsies who were unwanted in Bulgaria and had entered Turkey illegally. [See Vol. XI, p. 164G]

K Austrian Elections. Socialists gained in Austrian Parliamentary elections Feb. 22, winning 73 seats as against their 67 in the previous Parliament. Chancellor Leopold Figl's People's (Conservative Catholic) Party, although 2d to the Socialists in popular votes, retained a bare plurality by winning 74 seats as against 77 held previously. The Nazi-inclined League of Independents won 14 seats (loss of one), Communists 4 (loss of one). Total seats in Parliament: 165. Official popular vote: Socialists 1,818,811, People's 1,781,969, Independents 473,022, Communists 228,228, others 17,244 (total 4,319,274 out of 4,586,879 registered voters). Figl's Cabinet, a People's Socialist coalition in power since the last elections in 1949, resigned Feb. 25 for routine reorganization.

L Austrian officials reported Feb. 23 that 30 Socialists were arrested election day in the Soviet zone of Austria for anti-Communist campaigning. The U.S. State Dept. commented Feb. 24 that Austrians had demonstrated their "political maturity" by dealing setbacks to both Communists & neo-Nazis at the polls. [See pp. 42B, 26D; Vol. IX, 331L]

M Denmark & Scandinavia. Conscripted garrison troops on the Danish islands of Haderslev (Jutland) & Bornholm (Baltic) staged demonstrations Feb. 16-17 against extension of service for draftees to 18 mos. from 12. The extension was ordered on recommendation of NATO officials, then modified to affect only half of the men to be drafted after Apr. 1. Danish officials said protests by 18-mo. draftees were Communist-inspired. 23 men were under arrest Feb. 20 for the demonstration. Denmark also reported Feb. 24 that several F-84 Thunderjet planes furnished by the U.S. as arms aid had been sabotaged at Karup Air Base in Jutland by tampering with their instruments. [See p. 35N]

N First session of the Nordic Council (Parliamentary representatives of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland) ended in Copenhagen Feb. 21 with proposals for bridging the Oresund strait between Denmark & Sweden, abolishing passport & customs control among Nordic countries and taking other steps to extend Nordic cooperation in culture, legislation & communications. Recommendations went to each national Parliament. [See Vol. XII, p. 226H]

New Soviet Staff Chief. Moscow disclosed Feb. 21 that Marshal Vasily D. Sokolovsky, 55, had succeeded Gen. Sergei M. Shtemenko as Soviet Army Chief of Staff. Sokolovsky, a member of the All-Union Communist Party Central Com., commanded Soviet forces that captured Berlin in World War II and was chief of the Soviet Military Admin. in Germany in 1946-49. Shtemenko, a CP Central Com. alternate, was reported in East Berlin Feb. 24 for observances there of the Soviet Army's 35th anniversary. [See Vol. XI, 292B; VIII, 364E]

P Germany. West Berlin refugee centers reported Feb. 24 that 32,000 persons fleeing from East Germany had arrived during February (57,000 since Jan. 1). East Berlin police shot & killed a man and wounded a woman fleeing to the U.S. sector of the city Feb. 23. (The East Berlin city Govt. was reorganized along Communist lines Feb. 13 when all judicial & administrative as well as legislative powers were vested in a new 130-member

People's Assembly. The Assembly, containing representatives of Govt.-sponsored organizations as well as political parties, reelected Friedrich Ebert as East Berlin Mayor.) [See pp. 51J, 18J]

The West German Bundesrat (upper house) in Bonn voted unanimously Feb. 20 to ratify the \$715 million restitution treaty with Israel & Jewish organizations. The pact had yet to be ratified by the Bundestag (lower house). West German-Egyptian trade talks in Cairo were suspended Feb. 11 with the Germans charging that Egypt wanted \$750 million-\$1 billion in credits as "blackmail" to soothe Arab anger over the settlement on Israel. [See Vol. XII, p. 359A]

West German trade officials reported Feb. 20 that a new barter agreement had been reached with East Germany for \$100 million worth of trade each way this year. West Germany was to send machinery, steel, textiles, chemicals & agricultural products to the East for coal, raw chemicals, mineral oils & agricultural products. [See p. 36A; Vol. XII, 278J]



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Would Meet Stalin to Aid Peace. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Feb. 25 that he was willing to meet Premier Stalin at any suitable time or place if he thought it would improve chances for peace. The general, who discussed a possible Stalin meeting in answer to questions at his 2d press conference as President, said he would meet anybody anywhere if he thought there was the slightest chance of doing any good as long as it was in keeping with what the American people expect of their Chief Executive. He added that he did not want just to say that he would go anywhere but that he would go to any suitable spot, probably half-way between, provided U. S. allies & friends had full knowledge of the kind of thing he was talking about. This business of defending freedom is a big job and not just one nation's business, he said. He gave no direct answer to the question of whether he would have any faith in Stalin's promises or agreements but said he believed any worthwhile program for peace must provide terms & provisions that made the treaty self-enforcing. [See 57B]

Many members of Congress approved the President's willingness to meet Stalin but expressed little hope Stalin would agree to his terms. Sen. Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) said Feb. 25: "We've met with Stalin before; we always seem to come out loser." State Secy. John Foster Dulles told the House Forgn. Affairs Com. Feb. 26 that the President had no plan to meet Stalin but that if they did meet, there would be no appeasement. [See XII, 417B]

Accuses Reds on Pacts. Pres. Eisenhower urged Congress Feb. 20 to join him in a resolution (1) rejecting "any interpretations or applications" of secret World War II agreements "which have been perverted to bring about the subjugation of free peoples" and (2) "proclaiming the hope that the people who have been subjugated to the captivity of Soviet despotism shall again enjoy the right of self-determination within a framework which will sustain the peace." His draft resolution charged specifically that "the leaders of the Soviet Communist party, who now control Russia, have, in violation of the clear intent of these agreements or understandings, subjected the peoples concerned . . . to the domination of a totalitarian imperialism." It said that "such forcible absorption of free peoples into an aggressive despotism increases the threat against the security of all remaining free peoples including our own" and declared that the people of the U.S., "true to their tradition & heritage of freedom, are never acquiescent in such enslavement of any peoples." The resolution, which was in fulfillment of a pledge in the President's State-of-the-Union message, made no mention of the Yalta & Potsdam agreements so frequently attacked by the Republicans.

Democrats backed the resolution in obvious relief that it did not attack the previous Democratic Admins. But many Republicans thought its wording should be "strengthened" to denounce the agreements as well as the Reds. Sen. John I. Sparkman (D., Ala.) said Feb. 21 that the resolution confirmed what the Democrats "have contended right along, that the only trouble with Yalta & the other agreements was that Russia broke them." But Chrmn. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. called the resolution "disappointing" Feb. 21, urged strengthening it and said that "the American people have, by & large, felt that numerous clauses of the secret agreements were wrong in & of

themselves . . . even before they had been misinterpreted . . . & violated by Soviet Russia." The Senate Democratic Policy Com. accepted the draft Feb. 24 and warned that a Republican effort to strengthen it would precipitate a foreign policy fight.

State Secy. Dulles went before the House Forgn. Affairs Com. & the Sen. Forgn. Relations Com. Feb. 26 to urge acceptance of the resolution without change in order to win passage with "virtual unanimity." He said this would be the greatest possible "insurance for peace." He said he would prefer no resolution at all to one which was adopted by a narrow margin because the Republicans made it unacceptable to Democrats.

Ex-Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson declared at a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Los Angeles Feb. 26 that Pres. Eisenhower, by the wording of the resolution, had "repudiated the Republican campaign mythology about dark & sinister agreements at Yalta, Teheran & Potsdam." Gen. Eisenhower refused at his Feb. 25 press conference to criticize former Presidents Roosevelt & Truman for their World War II agreements with Stalin. [See 52A-B]

Press Conference. Other points covered by Pres. Eisenhower at his Feb. 25 press conference: (1) He was finding it terrifically difficult to balance the budget and still pay for everything needed. (2) He favored extending the reciprocal trade agreements act but thought some peril point or escape clause must be continued; an important factor was that of cheap foreign labor competing with U.S. labor; he thought the U.S. should maintain the highest possible standards for its people. (3) He favored statehood for Hawaii but thought the case for Alaskan statehood was not proved. (4) He wasn't sure that Universal Military Training was practical while the U.S. was drafting men. (5) The armed services had reduced requirements for physicians and have called up only 1,200 the past quarter instead of 1,800 as planned. [See 51P]

Personnel. Dr. Robert L. Johnson, 58, pres. of Temple U., accepted Feb. 24 Pres. Eisenhower's & State Secy. Dulles' invitation to become actg. chief of the State Dept.'s Intl. Information Admin., including the embattled Voice of America. He was to study U.S. foreign propaganda activities and eventually head a reorganized overseas information service [see pp. 60E, 52P-53B; Vol. XII, 177G]. Gen. Eisenhower Feb. 16 choose Charles Douglas Jackson as his special \$15,000-a-yr. adviser on psychological warfare (Cold War strategy). [See p. 27H]

Other Presidential appointments & nominations:

Jan. 29. Jas. J. Wadsworth, 47, actg. Fed. Civil Defense Admin., as \$20,000-a-yr. Dep. U.S. Rep. to the UN with rank of Ambassador* [see Vol. XII, p. 360G], succeeding Ernest A. Gross [see Vol. XII, pp. 409D, J, 334L, N]. Francis A. O'Neill Jr. of N.Y. as a Republican member of the Natl. Mediation Board§ [see Vol. X, p. 157K] . . . Jan. 30. Bernard M. Shanley, 49, of Bernardsville, N.J. as actg. special counsel to the President . . . Feb. 3. Special Presidential assistants for liaison with Congress—Homer H. Gruenther, Bryce N. Harlow, Gerald D. Morgan. . . Feb. 4. Ralph A. Tudor, 50, San Francisco engineer, as Interior Undersecy.† Ex-N.D. Gov. Fred G. Aandahl, 55, as Asst. Interior Secy.‡ [see Vol. XII, p. 201M]. Orme Lewis, 50, Phoenix, Ariz. attorney, as Asst. Interior Secy.‡ Craig R. Sheaffer, 55, of Ft. Madison, Ia., pres. of the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co., as Asst. Commerce Secy.‡ Clarence A. Davis, ex-Neb. Atty. Gen., as Interior Dept. solicitor‡ . . . Feb. 6. H. Lee White as Asst. AF Secy.* . . . Feb. 10. Allen W. Dulles as central Intelligence Agency dir.† [see p. 27G]. Paul Wagner, Dakota County Star (Sioux City, Neb.) publisher & ex-Neb. Budget Dir., as special White House aide. Howard H. Gordon of Virginia as a CCC director† . . . Feb. 16. Lloyd A. Mashburn, 51, as Labor Undersecy.† [see p. 13J-K]. Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce as Amb. to Italy (she assured the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. Feb. 17 that she would have no relations with the Vatican in this post) [see p. 44F]. C. Douglas Dillon as Amb. to France. [See p. 27J] . . . Feb. 18. Ex-Min.-to-Finland John Moors Cabot of Cambridge, Mass. as Asst. State Secy. for Inter-American Affairs (Cabot had received a recess appointment as Amb. to Pakistan but never assumed the post) [see Vol. XII, p. 295K]. Amb.-to-France Jas. Clement Dunn as Amb. to Spain [see Vol. XII, p. 319D]. Karl Lott Rankin, chargé d'affaires in Formosa, as Amb. to Nationalist China. [See Vol. VII, 405A-B] . . . Feb. 19. Wm. McNear Rand, retired Monsanto Chemical Co. pres., as Dep. Mutual Security Dir. [see Vol. XI, p. 127E] . . . Feb. 20. Ex-Neb. Gov. Val Peterson as \$17,500-a-yr. Fed. Civil Defense Admin. (he was appointed actg. admin. Feb. 19 after the White House cleared the appointment with 2 of Peterson's political enemies, GOP Sens. Hugh Butler & Dwight Griswold of Nebraska) [see p. 27H-J]. Jas. Henderson Douglas Jr., 53, Chicago lawyer & ex-Asst. Treasury Secy., as AF Undersecy. Delegates to the UN Gen. Assembly†: Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Jas. J. Wadsworth, Ernest A. Gross, (alternate) Wm. Sanders.

Other nominations confirmed by the Senate:

Jan. 29. Asst. State Secretaries Thurston B. Morton & Carl W. McCordle, Dep. Postmaster Gen. Chas. R. Hook Jr., Asst. Postmaster Gen. John C. Allen, Agriculture Undersecy. True D. Morse & Asst. Agriculture Secy. J. Earl Coke. [See p. 28E] . . . Jan. 30. Dep. Defense Secy. Roger M. Kyes, Asst. Attorneys Gen. H. Brian Holland & Warren Olney 3d, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord as U.S. Rep. on UN Human Rights Comm., Herman Phleger as State Dept. legal adviser and Stephen F. Dunn as Commerce Dept. gen. counsel. [See p. 28E] . . . Feb. 2. Army Secy. Robt. T. Stevens, Navy Secy. Robt. B. Anderson [see p. 28A]. Winthrop W. Aldrich as Amb. to the Court of St. James's. [See p. 28E] . . . Feb. 4. AF Secy. Harold E. Talbott by 76-6 vote (Independent Wayne Morse [Ors.] and Dems. Estes Kefauver [Tenn.], J. Wm. Fulbright [Ark.], Albert Gore [Tenn.], Harley M. Kilgore [W. Va.] & Jas. E. Murray [Mont.] opposed) [see p. 28A]. Robt. W. Burgess as census director. [See p. 28E] . . . Feb. 6. Asst. Defense Secy. Frank C.

Confirmed by Senate: *Feb. 13 †Feb. 23 ‡Feb. 10 §Reappointment

Nash§ [see Vol. XII, p. 222F], Asst. Defense Secy. (for manpower) John A. Hannah [see p. 4G], Army Undersecy. Earl Dallam Johnson§ [see Vol. XII, p. 311L], Navy Undersecy. Chas. S. Thomas. CCC directors True D. Morse, J. Earl Coke, John H. Davis & Romeo Short. [See p. 28E] . . . Feb. 13. Patents Comm. Robt. Clement Watson. [See p. 28E] . . . Feb. 20. Treasury Secy. Geo. M. Humphrey as Gov. of World Bank and Intl. Monetary Fund. [See p. 44D] . . . Feb. 23. Saml. Wilder King, 66, chrmn. of the Hawaiian Statehood Comm., as Gov. of Hawaii (Pres. Eisenhower had designated him Feb. 16). U.S. delegates to UN Gen. Assembly—Sens. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) & Theo. Francis Green (D., R.I.).

The White House Feb. 23 announced designation of Charles E. (Chip) Bohlen, 48, State Dept. expert on Russia, as Amb. to Moscow (his acceptance by the USSR had been disclosed Feb. 21) [see Vol. XII, p. 379C] and of ex-Asst. State Secy. Francis White, 60, as Amb. to Mexico.

Robert Chapman Sprague withdrew as designated AF Undersecy. Feb. 7 (announced Feb. 10) after it became evident that the Senate would not confirm him unless he sold some \$5 million worth of Sprague Electric Co. stock [see p. 39E, G]. Navy Secy. Anderson said Feb. 5 that Asst. Navy Secy. (for Air) John F. Fioberg would be retained [see Vol. XI, p. 32B; IX, 381A]. Ex-Budget Dir. Frederick J. Lawton, 51, said Jan. 24 that he would remain in the Govt. as a special assistant to Budget Dir. Joseph M. Dodge. [See Vol. XII, p. 63M]

Gordon E. Dean was revealed Feb. 10 to have submitted his resignation as Atomic Energy Comm. chrmn. but to have agreed to remain on the job until his term expired or until Pres. Eisenhower picked a successor. [See p. 35P]

Other resignations: Preston Delano as Comptroller of the Currency Feb. 6, effective Feb. 15 [see Vol. XI, p. 255J]; Jess Larson as Gen. Services and Defense Materials Procurement admin. Jan. 30 [see p. 29B]; Dep. State Undersecy. (for Admin.) Carlisle H. Humelsine, 37, Feb. 14 (he agreed to remain in the State Dept. as a consultant until Apr. 1) [see Vol. X, p. 220L-M]; Asst. State Secy. George W. Perkins Feb. 2 [see Vol. XI, p. 226K]; Asst. State Secy. Howland H. Sargeant Jan. 30 [see Vol. XII, p. 335B]; Asst. Attorneys Gen. Charles S. Lyon [see Vol. XII, p. 321C] & Charles B. Murray Feb. 2 [see Vol. XII, p. 255M]; Dep. Postmaster Gen. Vincent C. Burke Jan. 30 [see Vol. VIII, p. 14K]; Asst. Postmaster Gen. John M. Redding Jan. 30 [see Vol. X, p. 248K]; SEC Chrmn. Donald C. Cook Feb. 24 (at Pres. Eisenhower's convenience) [see Vol. XII, p. 395P]; Carlton Skinner as Gov. of Guam Feb. 12 (Guam Govt. Secy. Randall Herman became Actg. Gov.) [see Vol. XII, p. 412M]; John E. Horne as Small Defense Plants Admin. Feb. 6 [see Vol. XII, p. 295J]; Amb.-to-Indonesia H. Merle Cochran Feb. 21, effective Mar. 15, to succeed Asst. Treasury Secy. Andrew N. Overby as deputy managing dir. of the Intl. Monetary Fund [see Vol. IX, p. 418H]; Fed. Rent Stabilizer James M. Henderson Feb. 2, effective Feb. 8 (succeeded by his deputy, William G. Barr). [See Vol. XII, p. 270E]

COMMUNISM

State Dept. Acts in Probe. Actions taken by the State Dept. as a result of a continuing investigation conducted by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & his Senate Permanent Investigating Subcom.: (1) The department, on McCarthy's demand, canceled Feb. 18 a directive which had authorized propaganda use of pro-U.S. writings by Soviet-backed authors; it ordered removal of Howard Fast's books from Voice of America libraries [see p. 53D]. (2) Alfred H. Morton, chief of the Voice's international broadcasting service (hq. in N.Y.), was suspended Feb. 24 for disagreeing with the above cancellation; Morton was reinstated Feb. 25 but rebuked by State Undersecy. Walter Bedell Smith for poor judgment. (3) Smith promised McCarthy Feb. 20 that the department would cooperate with the inquiry; Smith, on subcommittee insistence, canceled a directive which had (a) told State employes, in effect, that they could refuse to talk informally with investigating committee staff members unless a Senator was present and (b) curbed removal of files & records. (4) State Undersecy. Donald B. Lourie, accused by McCarthy of reprisal against witness John E. Matson, said Feb. 21 he would restore Matson to his former job of checking security matters in the Forgn. Service. [See p. 53C]

Virgil H. Fulling of the Voice's Latin-American section in New York testified before the subcommittee Feb. 20 that Harold Berman, Robert B. Goldman & Donald Taylor of the N.Y. office had "weakened" his anti-Communist scripts. The 3 immediately denied Fulling's charges. Nancy Lenkeith, 30, ex-book reviewer at the Voice's N.Y. office, testified Feb. 20 that she was fired the day after she wrote a favorable review of Whittaker Chambers' anti-Communist Witness. She also said that when Troup Matthews hired her for the Voice in Dec. 1951 he invited her to join a group he was planning to form which, he said, would be "dedicated to collective living" and "the good aspects of Marxism." State Dept. spokesmen testified that the inquiry hurt department morale. [See pp. 52P-53D]

Yale Prof. Mark A. May, chairman of the U.S. Advisory Comm. on Information, said in Washington Feb. 21 that he feared the

§Reappointment

inquiry would have a "depressing, frightening, terrifying" effect on State Dept. employes and would "cut down on efficiency." (His commission urged consolidation of the U.S.'s global information & propaganda activities into a single Cabinet-rank department) [see p. 59K-L; Vol. XII, 151K-L]. Ex-Amb.-to-Russia George F. Kennan, in a Princeton speech Feb. 21, denounced current loyalty investigations as imperiling the position of the professional civil servant. [See p. 22A]

State Undersecy. Lourie Feb. 25 put ex-FBI agent Robert Walter Scott McLeod, aide to Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.), in charge of State Dept. security by appointing him administrator of the Bureau of Security & Consular Affairs. (House Speaker Joseph W. Martin Jr. [R., Mass.] said in a TV interview Feb. 5 that State Secy. John Foster Dulles had promised to cut the number of State Dept. employes [currently in excess of 31,000, including 20,000 overseas] "almost in half.") [See p. 37K]

School Investigations. Senate Majority Leader Robert A. Taft (O.) in Chicago Feb. 21 opposed "firing [a teacher] simply for being a Communist unless I was certain he was teaching communism or having some effect on the development of the thought of the student." "I see no particular purpose in examining the view of a few individual professors if they are not a part of an organization promoting the spread of communism," he said [see pp. 52K, 42M]. Sen. William F. Jenner (R., Ind.), whose Sen. Internal Security Subcom. was investigating communism in schools, called Taft "naive" about communism. Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference Feb. 25 that all Communist teachers should be fired. He opposed curbing Congressional powers to investigate but said they should be used with due regard to moral & Constitutional values. He refused to comment on Sen. McCarthy's methods. [See p. 59F, K]

Mrs. Eugene Meyer, wife of the board chairman of the Washington Post, warned educators Feb. 18 that their profession "is about to be attacked by" Rep. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.), "who is conscienceless enough to use a deliberate lie." Velde, chairman of the House Un-American Activities Com., had said Feb. 17 that Moscow Pravda quoted "Mrs. Agnes Meyer" as praising the Soviet people in a letter to Soviet Russia Today. Mrs. Meyer said the letter was written by "Mrs. G. S. Mayer of Port Clements, B.C." Velde Feb. 19 said his "mistake was an honest one" and announced Feb. 26 that a committee investigator, whom he did not name, had been fired for making it. Velde had said in Philadelphia Feb. 8: "It's a lot better to wrongly accuse one person of being a Communist than to allow so many to get away with such Communist acts as those that have brought us to the brink of World War III." [See p. 28G; Vol. XII, 161N]

Velde's committee opened hearings on communism in education Feb. 18. Dr. Robert Gorham Davis, 44, Smith College English professor, testified Feb. 25 and named 21 persons who he said were Communists while he was a CP member at Harvard in 1937-39. Among them: Dorothy W. Douglas, divorced wife of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.); writer Granville Hicks & Associate History Prof. Daniel J. Boorstin of the U. of Chicago. The latter 2 had since fought communism. (The House Feb. 24 approved, 315-2, a \$300,000 appropriation for the Un-American Activities Com.'s activities. Opposed: Dems. Emanuel Celler of N.Y. & Roy W. Wier of Minn.) [See p. 31K]

Dr. William H. Withers, Queens College (N.Y.) economics & contemporary civilization prof., told Jenner's Sen. Internal Security Subcom. Feb. 24 that Communist professors were dangerous in the classroom but even more so after class when they became "popular" and won "emotional" responses from students in off-campus activities. Elton T. Gustafson & Murray Young of Brooklyn College refused Feb. 24 to answer subcommittee questions on communistic activities. Richard H. Austin & Hyman Gold of CCNY, Dr. Joseph Bressler, 46, of Brooklyn College and Dr. Oscar H. Shaftel, 40, of Queens College refused Feb. 10 to tell the subcommittee whether they were or had been Communists. Shaftel was suspended Feb. 18, the other 3 Feb. 16. [See Vol. XII, p. 421F]

Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam in Washington Feb. 24 denounced methods used in inquiries into communism in schools [see Vol. XII, p. 375B-C]. Dr. James Bryant Conant, in his final report as Harvard pres., said Jan. 25 that the "damage" such inquiries do the academic "spirit" was "far greater than any conceivable harm" a Communist teacher might do [see p. 44G-H]. NYU Chancellor Henry T. Heald said in New York Jan. 19 that Communist teachers "cannot claim academic freedom" because they had forsaken it and accepted intellectual dictation "by a foreign power." He called it "just as inappropriate to issue blanket condemnation of investigating committees as

it is for the members of such committees to make irresponsible charges." [See Vol. XI, p. 383L]

The N.Y. Teachers Union Feb. 13 announced its withdrawal from the leftwing United Public Workers. The N.Y. Board of Education voted Jan. 8 to dismiss 7 more teachers (raising the total fired to 15) for refusing to say whether they were or had been Communists [see Vol. XII, p. 421H]. Dr. W. Lou Tandy was released from teaching duties at Kansas State Teachers College Jan. 21 (until his contract expires June 1) for signing a petition requesting amnesty for 11 convicted Communist leaders. Dr. Mary Beila V. Dodd, ex-CP & Teachers Union official, charged in New York Jan. 17 that Communists were using progressive education to turn students toward communism. [See Vol. XII, p. 297G]

UN Inquiries. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., U.S. chief delegate to the UN, told the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in New York Feb. 19 that only 49 of 1,755 Americans employed by the UN in New York had so far failed to file loyalty questionnaires. Lodge started distributing the fingerprint forms Jan. 28. Ex-Pres. Truman, by executive order, had set up a new loyalty screening system for American UN employees Jan. 9, and the U.S. asked the UN Jan. 10 to stop hiring Americans until it took effect. UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie agreed to suspend hiring Americans Jan. 12 and was revealed Jan. 25 to have ordered non-American UN employees to answer FBI questions about the UN Secretariat's 375 professional & policy-making Americans.

Mrs. Sonia Gruen & Eda Glaser, American UN employees, and Jerome A. Oberwager, American formerly employed by UNESCO, refused Feb. 19, on Constitutional grounds, to tell the Senate subcommittee whether they were or had been Communists. The subcommittee had made public Jan. 1 a State Dept. memorandum listing 38 past & present American UN employees as persons "believed to be Communists or under Communist discipline." 11 were then still employed by the UN. The UN said Jan. 2 that it had asked the State Dept. as early as 1946 for security screening. Since 1948, the UN said, it had submitted names of some 2,000 Americans to the State Dept. for clearance but the State Dept. had delayed and had given little data.

David Weintraub, 49 Feb. 14, Austrian-born U.S. citizen & director of the UN Div. of Economic Stability & Development, resigned Jan. 6 after being named on the State Dept. list and attacked as pro-Red at Congressional hearings. He denied having been a Communist, a spy, disloyal, subversive "or under Communist discipline" [see Vol. XII, p. 161N]. David Zabłodowsky, 49, N.Y.-born director of the UN Publishing Div. who was also named on the State Dept. list, resigned Jan. 7 [see Vol. XII, p. 363E-F]. The UN Jan. 9 dismissed Ruth Elizabeth Crawford, first American UN employee who admitted being an ex-CP member [see Vol. XII, p. 330H]. On Jan. 16 it dismissed Mrs. Irene Pogorelsky, and it announced Jan. 23 that Abraham Nadel had been ordered on leave without pay until he reached the retirement age of 60 on May 14. Both were Americans named on the Senate list. Leo M. Drozdoff, also on the list, was dismissed effective Jan. 1 [see Vol. XII, p. 420M], and the contract of Victor Yakhontoff, also listed, expired Jan. 1. The remaining 7 on the list: Henry S. Bloch, Rhoda Rastoff, Anna Rubinstein, Lena Spiegel (Abrams-Rossman), Evelyn Thaler, Dimitry Varley & Marshall Wolfe. [See Vol. XII, p. 420J-P]

'Red' Film Denounced. Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.) charged in a House speech Feb. 24 that a "Communist movie" tentatively entitled *Salt of the Earth* was being filmed in Silver City, N.M. as "a new weapon for Russia." He said the film was being made by the Independent Production Corp. and financed by the United Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, which had been expelled by the CIO as allegedly Communist dominated. The Hollywood AFL Film Council had urged an investigation of the production Feb. 12. It said that these ex-Hollywood figures who had been accused of being Reds were connected with the film: Herbert & Edward Biberman, Gale Sondergaard (Mrs. H. Biberman), Paul Perlman, Paul Jarrico & Herman Waldman (also known as David Wolf). [See Vol. XII, pp. 421K-L, 257C, 7P]



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. A general amnesty for 14,260 deserters from British armed forces in World War II was declared Feb. 23 by Prime

Min. Winston Churchill as a special measure for the coronation year. [See Vol. XII, p. 397L] . . . Denationalization of long-distance trucking was approved by Commons, 296-257, Feb. 17. [See Vol. XII, p. 397J] . . . U.S. investors in certain approved British projects were given the right to repatriate their capital profits Feb. 21. [See Vol. IX, p. 420E-F] . . . The Govt. reported Feb. 18 that 19,899 persons were cut from the civil service payroll in 1952. Total Govt. employees on Jan. 1: 668,536. (Wage increases ranging from 49¢ to 90¢ weekly were announced Feb. 10, retroactive to Jan. 1, for 200,000 Post Office workers.) [See Vol. XII, p. 34A] . . . Coal miners' leaders recommended Saturday work Feb. 12 in return for Natl. Coal Board approval of a 6 shilling (84¢) weekly raise in miners' wages. A 10% increase in the price of coal, effective in March, was announced Feb. 21. [See Vol. XII, p. 346H-J] . . . The British newspaper industry proposed Feb. 18 the formation of a voluntary & independent Press Council to govern the industry's conduct. [See Vol. IX, p. 214H] . . . Northern Ireland Home Affairs Min. William M. Maginness was named Feb. 13 to succeed the late Maj. John M. Sinclair as Finance Minister. [See p. 40M-N]

France. The Natl. Assembly voted 348 to 217 Feb. 19 to grant amnesty to 130,000 Alsations drafted into the German Army in World War II. The advisory Council of the Republic approved the measure, 174 to 79. The law effected a pardon for 13 of 20 ex-members of the Nazi Elite Guard division Das Reich condemned by a Bordeaux military tribunal Feb. 13 for the massacre of 642 persons at Oradour-sur-Glane in 1944. Ex-sergeants Georges-René Boos, an Alsation, & Karl Lentz, a German, were sentenced to death and 18 others were given jail terms ranging from 5 to 12 years. 25 others were sentenced to death in absentia. One German was acquitted. French Alsations had protested the conviction of men they said had been forced into the German Army. [See p. 29M; Vol. IV, 215C] . . . Commerce Min. Paul Ribeyre was named Feb. 11 to resume his former post as Health Minister, replacing André Boutemy, who resigned. Guy Petit became Commerce Minister. [See p. 45M-N] . . . A Toulon court Feb. 12 convicted 9 Frenchmen and acquitted 7 other defendants (including 2 Americans, Sidney H. Paley & Elliot Forrest) of charges of smuggling U.S. cigarettes into France. 4 of the defendants, including the Americans, were tried in absentia. [See p. 5J-K] . . . 10 persons, including 4 Roman Catholic priests & a nun, were arrested Feb. 23 for aiding the alleged kidnapping of 2 Jewish orphans, Robert, 11, & Gerald Fimaly, 10, whose parents died in Nazi concentration camps. The boys were baptized as Roman Catholics in 1948 at a Catholic children's home in Grenoble. The head of the home refused to return them to surviving relatives in Israel and the boys disappeared Feb. 13 when a French court upheld the relatives' claim. Police said the boys had been taken to Spain.

Italy. The Italian Confed. of Workers Unions and the Union of Italian Workers agreed Feb. 22 to collaborate against communism. The agreement was reached under the auspices of Chrmn. Vincent Tewson of the Intl. Trade Unions Conf. [See Vol. XII, p. 167B-C] . . . Christian Dems. carried administrative elections in 177 of 267 small communities since May 1952, *Il Popolo* reported Feb. 10. Communists & pro-Communists won 29 localities, independents 51. [See Vol. XII, p. 423N] . . . The Govt. ordered immediate deportation of an American Protestant evangelist, Rev. Anthony Caliendo, & his wife Feb. 13. Caliendo was director of the U.S.-financed Evangelist Biblical Institute at Naples. No reason was given for the Govt.'s action. The Natl. Synod of the Methodist Church in Italy asked the Govt. Feb. 19 to halt the deportation and to end "persecution of Protestants." [See p. 47J]

Australian House of Representatives Feb. 18 conferred the title "Queen of Australia" on Queen Elizabeth II, first reigning British monarch to be so designated. (She was named "Queen of the South African Union" Feb. 19.) [See p. 22P; Vol. XII, 346G] . . . **Belgian King Baudouin** returned to Belgium from the south of France Feb. 23. [See p. 56F] . . . **Egypt** announced Feb. 23 an agreement with the U.S. for a joint survey of its industrial potential under Point 4 aid. The U.S. authorized \$240,000 for the survey. [See Vol. XII, pp. 404H, 70J] . . . **India & Pakistan** again failed to agree on the demilitarization of Kashmir during a 2-week secret conciliation conference in Geneva ended Feb. 19. [See p. 36B-C] . . . **Netherlands Govt.** announced Feb. 25 the appointment of Jan van Baal, a member of Parliament's lower house, as Governor of Dutch New Guinea (effective Apr. 1). [See Vol. XII, p. 18E] . . . **South African Parliament** was dissolved Feb. 24 for general elections Apr. 15 (called by Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan Feb. 12). In its final session the Senate approved, 34 to 4, the Govt.'s "whipping post" bill amending the

criminal law. The Public Safety Bill, giving the Govt. dictatorial emergency powers, was passed by the House of Assembly Feb. 16. The Christian Council of South Africa, including all English-speaking churches except the Roman Catholic, criticized both bills Feb. 21 as "panic legislation." [See 45H-J; Vol. VIII, 171C] . . . Soviet Union reported Feb. 24 that 99.99% of the eligible voters cast ballots Feb. 22 in elections of local soviets (councils) in 7 of the 16 Soviet republics with Communist & Govt.-supported nonparty slates getting over 99% of the votes. Premier Joseph Stalin was elected to the Moscow city & regional soviets. [See Vol. XI, p. 70G-H]



LATIN AMERICA

Perón Visits Chile. Economic unity between Argentina & Chile was pledged Feb. 21 by the presidents of the 2 nations in Santiago. But Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón denied Feb. 22 that he favored "total union" or intended to form any "bloc" during his visit to Chile. The Chilean pro-Govt. newspaper *Nación* had quoted Perón Feb. 15 as saying he wanted "indestructible union" of Chile & Argentina and "economic unity" would "not suffice."

Perón's 7-day state visit to his "old friend" Chilean Pres. Carlos Ibañez del Campo [see Vol. XII, p. 248P] began Feb. 20. It was the first official visit by an Argentine president to Chile in 40 years. Ibañez said Feb. 23 Perón's purpose was to accomplish "without delay an open & objective integration of the Chilean & Argentine economies." Perón & Ibañez signed a protocol Feb. 21 pledging negotiation of an economic treaty within 120 days.

Perón met his most enthusiastic audience in Concepción where he promised Feb. 24 that Argentina would resume work, halted 40 years earlier, on a trans-Andean railroad linking Concepción with the Atlantic port of Bahía Blanca. At the Univ. of Chile in Santiago Perón said Feb. 25 he had saved Argentina from economic chaos and had created a "one-class country—the class of the workers." He described his doctrine of Justicialism as applied Christianity.

(Brazil announced Feb. 25 that Peruvian Pres. Manuel Odría had been invited to pay an official visit to Brazilian Pres. Getúlio Vargas. Brazil & Peru have opposed Perón's proposals for formation of Latin American blocs.) [See Vol. XII, p. 391G; XI, 414G]

Falklands. Argentina & Chile, reserving the right to take their case to the Org. of Amer. States, rejected Feb. 21 a new British offer to refer the 3 nations' conflicting claims in the Falkland Islands to the Intl. Court of Justice. Britain revealed Feb. 19 that Argentine & Chilean huts near a British airstrip on Deception Island had been dismantled and 2 Argentine nationals deported Feb. 15. Britain called the huts a "serious menace" to planes and said their construction on Deception Island infringed on British sovereignty. (Both Argentina & Chile claim Deception which is in the South Shetlands, part of the Falkland Islands & Dependencies, a British Crown colony.) [See Vol. XII, pp. 424P, 365C]

Brazil. The Brazilian cruzeiro, unpegged Feb. 23 in an attempt to stimulate foreign trade, fell from its official exchange value of 5.44¢ (U.S.) to about 2.6¢. Other aids to Brazilian trade announced Feb. 21: the U.S. Export-Import Bank extended a \$300 million credit to cover ¾ of Brazil's dollar trade debts; the Intl. Monetary Fund agreed to establishment of a free exchange market for most capital & invisible transactions and some trade items. (A N.Y. State Supreme Court Feb. 16 attached the Bank of Brazil's gold deposits in New York as security for a year-old commercial debt to the Paul A. Plender Co. of New York.) [See p. 23F] . . . Govt. & private agencies sent aid Feb. 25 to 7 northeastern states stricken by one of the worst droughts in Brazil's history. The drought affected the states of Maranhão, Piauí, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco & Alagoas and caused a mass migration southward. [See Vol. XII, p. 82B] . . . 17 persons died and 4,990 required medical treatment as a result of incidents connected with Rio de Janeiro's annual pre-Lenten carnival Feb. 14-17. [See Vol. X, p. 64K-L]

Cuba. 4 persons were killed and 3 others wounded Feb. 23 when Govt. forces machine-gunned a Havana house in which 4 militant Oppositionists were hiding. 3 Oppositionists & a sailor were killed. [See p. 23H] . . . The Agriculture Ministry ruled Feb. 11 that no bulls could be imported from Venezuela, Mexico, Spain or any other country where cattle had hoof-&-mouth dis-

ease. The ruling upset plans of promoters attempting to re-establish bullfighting in Cuba. . . . Commerce Min. Oscar de la Torre was named Collector of Customs Feb. 12. Min. Without Portfolio Raul Lorenzo became Commerce Minister. [See p. 38H]

Guatemala. Expropriation of 225,000 acres of the United Fruit Co.'s Pacific holdings was confirmed Feb. 25 by the Govt. United Fruit, largest employer of Guatemalan labor (11,000 workers), had appealed the order on the ground that 80% of its land was in use and therefore not subject to seizure in a land reform program begun Feb. 17. Agrarian reform laws gave the Govt. authority to distribute uncultivated acreage to landless peasants. The expropriation order affected all but 75,000 acres of United Fruit's holdings. (57 persons including a U.S. citizen were arrested Feb. 10-11 for disorderly conduct in demonstrations against the dismissal of 4 Supreme Court judges who had tried to suspend the land reform laws. The U.S. citizen, Bradley Moore Richardson of Toledo, O., was ordered Feb. 13 to leave the country within 72 hours.) [See p. 46G] . . . Dominican UN Amb. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo charged Feb. 10 in New York that Communist "shock troops" were being trained in Guatemala to foment revolutions in the Caribbean area. Guatemalan officials denied the charge Feb. 11 and said that a Caribbean Legion had existed but was no longer an organization. [See 41D; XII, 322M]

Bolivian Police Dir. Gen. Maj. Victor Valdez was replaced by Maj. Ramon Gutierrez Feb. 10. [See Vol. XII, p. 390N] . . . Costa Rica announced Feb. 15 a renewal of diplomatic relations with the Dominican Republic after a lapse of nearly 5 years. [See Vol. VIII, p. 155D] . . . Ecuador's Interior Min. Luis A. Peña Herrera resigned Feb. 14 because of "dissatisfaction with certain political actions of the Govt." Dr. Camilo Ponce Enríquez was installed as Minister of Govt. Feb. 19. [See p. 46G] . . . Mexico seized 2 U.S. shrimp boats off Tuxpan Feb. 20 for fishing illegally in Mexican waters. [See Vol. X, p. 134J] . . . Paraguayan Pres. Federico Chaves was re-elected to a 2d 5-year term on his 74th birthday Feb. 15. He was unopposed in the one-party election. [See Vol. IX, p. 294M]



FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Stock Margins Cut. The Fed. Reserve Board Feb. 20 cut stock exchange margin requirements from 75% to the pre-Korean war level of 50%, effective Feb. 24. [See Vol. XI, p. 22H]

Ford for Ending Tariffs. A U.S. law "encouraging the most rapid possible elimination of all tariffs" was urged by Henry Ford 2d at a meeting of the Inland Daily Press Assn. in Chicago Feb. 17. He recommended cancellation "at once" of the 10% U.S. tariff on foreign autos. [See Vol. XII, p. 426C]

Record U.S. Output. Total value of U.S. production of goods & services ("gross national product") rose from \$329.2 billion in 1951 to a record \$346.3 billion in 1952, the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 24. About half the increase was attributed to greater output, the rest to higher prices. National income rose from \$277½ billion in 1951 to \$290½ billion in 1952. Personal incomes, up 5½% over 1951, totaled \$268½ billion in 1952. Consumers spent about 92% of their disposable incomes in both 1951 & 1952. Individual savings totaled \$17 billion in 1951, \$19 billion in 1952. Before-tax corporate profits dropped from \$41½ billion in 1951 to \$40½ billion in 1952, and 1952's corporate after-tax net was about \$1½ billion lower than 1951's. The number of business firms rose by 34,600 to a total of 4,043,500. [See pp. 46P, 24K-L, 12E-F]

OTHER STATISTICS. 1952 U.S. exports totaled a record \$15.2 billion (\$1.388 billion in Dec.) and imports \$10.7 billion (\$1.051,500,000 in Dec.), the Commerce Dept. reported Feb. 18. The export figure included \$1,980,-900,000 worth of military items under military aid programs. [See p. 46P] . . . 1952 U.S. primary aluminum production was a record 1,874,642,692 lb., up 12% over the 1951 figure, the Aluminum Assn. reported Feb. 10. [See p. 24L] . . . The American Iron & Steel Inst. reported Feb. 5 that U.S. steelmaking capacity (a record 117½ million tons a year) included 1,282 steelmaking furnaces—971 open hearth, 278 electric, 33 Bessemer. [See p. 24L] . . . The Natl. Production Authority reported Feb. 11 that the U.S. used a record 1,260,-588 tons of natural & synthetic rubber in 1952 and that estimated world consumption was a record 2,322,500 tons (previous mark: 2,312,500 tons in 1951). World rubber output in 1952 amounted to 1,762,500 tons of natural (6% under 1951) & 878,500 tons (against 908,000 in 1951) of synthetic rubber (Russian & Red Chinese synthetic operations excluded). U.S. natural rubber imports rose from 734,599 tons in 1951 to 806,032 in 1952. USSR & Red Chinese natural rubber imports rose from 135,750 in 1951 to 146,750 in 1952. [See pp. 24L-M, 19G-H] . . . 1952 world food output figures reported by U.S. Agriculture Dept. Feb. 3: wheat—a record 7.265 billion bu. (U.S. 1.053 billion bu.), up 12% over 1951; rice—a record 123 million short tons, up

5% over 1951; fats & oils—21,600,000 short tons, down 4% below the 1951 record; meat—a record 76.1 billion lb., up 4% over 1951. [See p. 24L] . . . The U.S. Interior Dept. reported Feb. 12 that federal water projects produced a record 25 billion kwh. of hydroelectric power in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952 and that crops valued at a record \$821 million were grown on land irrigated by the projects. [See p. 12F] . . . Net incomes of U.S. Class I railroads rose from \$690,568,000 in 1951 to \$826,874,000 in 1952 (Assn. of American Railroads estimate Feb. 10). 1952 operating revenues totaled \$10,581,418,145, up 1.8% from 1951. [See p. 24M] . . . Construction of 1,131,300 new nonfarm dwelling units was started in 1952, compared with 1,091,300 in 1951 (Labor Dept. estimate). [See pp. 24L-M, 3N] . . . World black market operations rose from \$10 billion in 1951 to \$12 billion in 1952, according to Franz Pick's 2d Black Market Yearbook (published Feb. 5). [See Vol. XII, p. 42P] . . . Publicly reported U.S. dividends totaled \$8,277,400,000 in 1952, up 2% over 1951, the Commerce Dept. reported Jan. 22. Non-publicly reported dividends raised the total to an estimated \$9.3 billion. [See Vol. XII, p. 29Q] . . . The SEC reported Feb. 16 that a record \$9½ billion in new securities was registered with it in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952. The SEC said market values of all securities being traded on U.S. stock exchanges totaled \$226 billion at the end of 1951. [See p. 24K] . . . The Fed. Reserve Board reported Jan. 30 that U.S. personal debts reached a record \$23.975 billion at the end of 1952. This included about \$16½ billion in installment credit. [See Vol. XII, p. 374J-K] . . . Commerce Dept. reports: (Jan. 26) U.S. retail sales totaled about \$164 billion in 1952, up 4% over 1951 [See Vol. XII, p. 382H]; (Feb. 3) manufacturers sold \$276½ billion worth of merchandise in 1952, up 3% over 1951, and had inventories valued at \$43.6 billion at the year's end. [See p. 15E] . . . The Internal Revenue Bureau Feb. 6 reported federal tax collections at a record \$68,502,546,268 in 1952. [See p. 11H] . . . U.S. alcoholic liquor consumption (tax-paid) amounted to 183,686,737 gallons in 1952, 193,766,629 in 1951, the Distilled Spirits Institute reported Feb. 24. [See Vol. XII, p. 259K-L]

Trust Cases. Fed. Dist. Judge Charles E. Wyzanski Jr. ruled in Boston Feb. 18 that the United Shoe Machinery Corp. had violated anti-trust law by monopolizing manufacture & distribution of some shoe machinery. He ordered specific changes in some company practices but rejected a Justice Dept. proposal to break it up into 3 companies. [See Vol. VII, p. 407D] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Walter J. La Buy in Chicago Feb. 11 approved a Justice Dept. proposal to dismiss 35 adults as defendants in the du Pont anti-trust trial. The dismissal was "without prejudice," which would permit the Govt. to reinstate the charges against them. La Buy had agreed in January to dismissal "with prejudice" of charges against 48 du Pont children. [See Vol. XII, p. 82E] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge James R. Kirkland in Washington Jan. 27 gave Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. 90 days to decide whether to continue an anti-trust suit against 5 major U.S. oil companies for overseas practices. The Truman Admin. had offered Jan. 11 to drop criminal proceedings if the companies agreed to produce documents in the case and submit to a civil suit, but the companies denounced the offer as "blackmail." [See Vol. XII, p. 425D-H] . . . The Justice Dept. Jan. 19 ordered a halt to a criminal anti-trust investigation of the television & radio manufacturing industry because of lack of evidence. [See Vol. XII, p. 82F-G] . . . The House Judiciary Com. Jan. 27 dropped its 4-vr. monopoly investigation. [See Vol. XII, p. 164H] . . . The FTC

Jan. 28 announced the filing of a complaint charging 5 steel companies & 3 subsidiaries with rigging prices of steel drums: U.S. Steel Corp. & its subsidiary U.S. Steel Co.; Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. & its subsidiary Jones & Laughlin Steel Barrel Co.; Inland Steel Co. & its subsidiary Inland Steel Container Co.; Rheem Mfg. Co., and Republic Steel Co. The FTC Jan. 15 ordered Natl. Lead Co. & 6 other lead pigment firms to halt alleged price-fixing practices and simultaneously barred Natl. Lead from acquiring competing firms. The other companies named: Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Intl. Smelting & Refining Co., Eagle-Pitcher Co., Eagle-Pitcher Sales Co., Sherwin-Williams Co. and Glidden Co. The FTC Jan. 21 reinstated its previous order banning gasoline price advantages given by Standard Oil of Indiana to 4 big Detroit customers as not "in good faith." [See Vol. XI, p. 69N]

OBITUARIES

Count Giovanni Armenise, 56, Italian publisher arrested by Germans for non-collaboration in World War II; Feb. 20 in Rome.

Walter W. Armitage, 46, actor, play producer, playwright; Feb. 22 in New York.

Frank M. Bruce Sr., 67, publisher of Roman Catholic literature; Feb. 22 in Milwaukee.

Albert F. Burgess, 79, retired U.S. chief entomologist; Feb. 23 in Brattleboro, Vt.

Arthur Bowie Chrisman, 63, author of children's books; found dead Feb. 24 in mountain cabin near Clinton, Ark.

Dr. Douglas Houghton Campbell, 93, botanist, member of original Stanford U. faculty; Feb. 23 in Palo Alto, Calif.

William W. Davies, 72, Australian correspondent in U.S. since 1916; Feb. 23 in New York.

Wilson L. Fairbanks, 87, retired telegraph ed. of N.Y. Times; Feb. 16 in Townshend, Vt. of heart ailment.

Harold Adams Foshav, 69, pioneer movie actor & producer; Feb. 23 in Charleston, S.C.

Dr. Jacob Hammer, 58, Hunter College specialist in medieval history; Feb. 24 in New York.

Ralph Hubbard Hallett, 70, marine law expert; Feb. 18, Washn.

William Waller Hawkins, 69, ex-pres. of UP, ex-pres. & bd. chrmn. (retired Jan. 1) of Scripps-Howard newspapers; Feb. 19 in Miramar, Calif. of influenza.

Allan Shaw Haywood, 64, exec. vice pres. of CIO, English-born former mineworker, CIO organization director since 1939; Feb. 21 of heart attack while addressing CIO meeting in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He was defeated by Walter P. Reuther in December in a close contest for the CIO presidency. [See Vol. XII, p. 389C]

Francis William Hirst, 79, ex-ed. of British politico-economic journal *The Economist*; Feb. 22 in Singleton, Eng.

Prime Bishop Francis Hodur, 86, founder-leader of Polish Natl. Church (protestant); Feb. 16 in Scranton, Pa.

Sigvald Johannesson, 75, Danish-born engineer who designed New Jersey's Pulaski Skyway, helped plan Hudson River tunnels; Feb. 22 in Trenton, N.J.

Iredell Killaly Johnston, 64, pres. Imperial Bank of Canada (Toronto); Feb. 21 in Phoenix, Ariz.

Robert Marion La Follette Jr., 58, Progressive & Republican U.S. Senator from Wisconsin 1925-46 (defeated by Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy in 1946 GOP primary), chrmn. of Senate Civil Liberties Com.'s investigations of U.S. working conditions & living standards in 1930s; Feb. 24 in Washington of self-inflicted gunshot wound (listed as suicide due to despondency over heart ailment). [See Vol. IX, p. 93A; VIII, 57C]

Gene Leslie (Leslie Eugene Halverson), 49, actor, dancer & ice skater in films; Feb. 21 in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, 81, leader of campaign to make Thos. Jefferson's home, Monticello (Va.), a national shrine; Feb. 11 in Cody, Wyo.

Andrew D. (Andy) Lotshaw, 73, trainer of Chicago Cub baseball & Bear football teams; Feb. 22 in Indianapolis, Ind.

Edwin T. Maynard, 67, Chicago grain trader; Feb. 18 in Winnetka, Ill. [See Vol. VIII, p. 59B]

William Lawrence (Kid) McPartland, 74, leading lightweight boxer around 1900, later a referee; Feb. 21 in Brooklyn.

Adolph Caspar Miller, 87, member of original Fed. Reserve Board (served 1914-36); Feb. 11 in Washington.

Miguel Miranda, 62, economic "czar" of Argentina as Natl. Econ. Council pres. 1946-49; Feb. 21 in Montevideo, Uruguay of heart attack. [See Vol. IX, p. 23D]

Francesco Saverio Nitti, 84, Italian anti-Fascist leader, Premier in 1919-20; Feb. 20 in Rome. [See Vol. VII, p. 162K]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Feb. 21

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Monetary gold stocks	\$22,722	\$22,832	\$23,071
Currency circulation	\$29,654	\$29,776	\$28,387

Banks—

Com'l ind'l & agri'l loans....	\$22,814	\$22,780	\$21,144
N.Y. bank clearings	\$10,840,178,622	\$6,279,599,721	\$7,399,298,884
England note circulation	£1,459,052	£1,456.7	£1,360,582

N.Y. Stock Exchange—

Stock sales (shares)	6,630,130	5,718,100	6,633,640
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	151.44	151.60	144.66
Bond sales	\$16,590,000	\$11,435,840	\$11,638,700
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.18	98.27	98.51

INDUSTRY:

Auto output (cars, trucks)† ..	150,221	137,424	104,393
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	6,544,500	6,521,850	6,356,250
Soft-coal output (tons)	8,535,000	8,875,000	10,585,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	8,147,461	8,129,038	7,439,767
Carloadings (cars)	681,750	690,744	737,609

PRICES:

Wheat (bu.)	\$2.71½	\$2.65½	\$2.83½
Corn (bu.)	\$1.85¼	\$1.80¾	\$2.08½
Cotton (lb.)	\$.34	\$.3355	\$.414
Wholesale food index†	\$6.20	\$6.19	\$6.60
Weekly whsl. commodity index (BLS, 1947-49=100) ..	109.5	109.4	111.8

BUSINESS:

	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Dec. 1951
Mfrs. inventories\$	\$43,670	\$43,226	\$43,056
Mfrs. sales\$	\$24,226	\$23,442	\$21,026
Personal incomes (an. rate)\$..	\$279,200	\$275,800	\$263,400
Consumer spending (1935-39=100)‡	337.5	327.7	324.5
Dept. store sales (Fed. Reserve Board, 1947-49=100) ..	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Failures (Feb. 12)‡	200	159	125

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Commerce Dept. ¶Fed. Reserve member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 11 ¶Feb. 14
 *Feb. 7 †Feb. 17 ‡In millions

Mrs. Maybelle Cochrane Owen, first woman to enlist in U.S. Marine Corps (1918); Feb. 14 in New York.

Joseph Patai, 71, Hungarian Zionist leader who settled in Palestine in 1939; Feb. 23 in Givatrain, Israel.

A Capt. Ben Pine, 69, skipper of racing schooners; Feb. 23 in Gloucester, Mass.

Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt, 77, commander of Germany's "Atlantic wall" preparations and Belgian Bulge offensive (1944) in World War II, leader of earlier drives into Poland (1939), France (1940), Ukraine (1941); Feb. 24 in Hanover of circulatory ailment. [See Vol. IX, p. 170L]



SPORTS

C Baseball. Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis brewery, paid Fred M. Saigh \$3,750,000 for the NL St. Louis Cardinals and farm system Feb. 20. Brewery Pres. August A. Busch Jr. became president of the Cards. [See p. 40C] . . . U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Thomas F. McAllister of Cincinnati ruled Feb. 20 that organized baseball was a sport, not a business, and thus did not violate anti-trust laws. He dismissed 2 suits against the pro player-contract reserve clause brought by Jack Corbett, ex-owner of El Paso, Tex. baseball club, & ex-Brooklyn farm player Walter J. Kowalski. [See Vol. XI, p. 399P] . . . Signed for 1953 by the N.Y. Yankees Feb. 24: pitcher Allie Reynolds for \$37,500, centerfielder Mickey Mantle for \$18,000, rightfielder Hank Bauer for \$22,000 (estimated salaries). [See Vol. XII, pp. 408C, 356B] . . . Infielder Eddie Robinson signed a 2-year contract with the Philadelphia Athletics Feb. 24 for a reported \$30,000 a year. [See p. 32D]

D Football. The Big 10 Conf. put its newest member, Michigan State College, on a year's athletic probation Feb. 22 for violation of conference rules by the Spartan Foundation, a fund set up by MSC alumni & boosters to aid athletes. MSC officials announced Feb. 23 that 10 members of the 1951 football team received a total of \$3,183 in small loans after they had completed their eligibility. They said the penalty would not change the athletic program for 1953, MSC's first year in Big 10 football competition. [See Vol. XII, pp. 408G, 392L-M] . . . Harvey Robinson, 42, was named head coach at Tennessee Feb. 23, succeeding Gen. Robert R. Neyland, 61, who requested a year's leave because of ill health. Neyland retained his post as athletic director. [See Vol. XI, p. 40C-D] . . . Line coach Ned L. McDonald signed a 3-year contract Feb. 13 to succeed Arthur Guepe, 38, as head coach at Virginia. Guepe replaced Bill Edwards as Vanderbilt coach Feb. 6. Edwards joined the North Carolina athletic staff Feb. 23. [See Vol. IX, p. 52H] . . . Dan Towler, Los Angeles fullback, led the pro Natl. Football League in rushing last year, according to final 1952 statistics announced Feb. 15. He averaged 5.7 yards an attempt for a total of 894 yds. on 156 tries. Norm Van Brocklin of Los Angeles led the league in forward passing, completing 113 (55.1%) of 205 passes for an average gain of 8.47 yds. & a total of 1,736 yds., it was announced Feb. 21. [See p. 16C; Vol. XII, 76F] . . . Oklahoma halfback Billy Vessels signed a 3-year contract with the Canadian League Edmonton Eskimos Feb. 14 for about \$10,000 annually. He rejected an NFL draft by Baltimore. [See Vol. XII, p. 384H]

F Golf. Intl. mixed 2-ball tourney in Orlando, Fla.: won Feb. 22 by Betty Mackinnon, of Dallas & Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W.Va. [See Vol. XII, p. 68L-M] . . . \$9,450 Mexican Open in Mexico City: won Feb. 22 by Roberto De Vicenzo of Argentina. [See Vol. XII, p. 76B; XI, 64E]

Horse Racing. \$130,400 Widener Handicap at Hialeah (Miami) Feb. 21: won by Hasty House Farm's Oil Capitol, Conn McCreary up, for \$93,200. [See Vol. XII, p. 68M] . . . \$131,600 Santa Anita Derby at Arcadia, Calif. Feb. 21: won by Calumet Farm's Chanlea, Eddie Arcaro up, for \$84,500. [See Vol. XII, p. 68M]

G Ice Skating. Khalida Chtchegoleeva, 19, of Russia won the 1953 women's world speed skating title Feb. 22 at Lillehammer, Norway (207,640 points for 4 events). [See p. 56C]

Tennis. U. S. amateur indoor championship winners in New York Feb. 23: men's singles—Art Larsen, U.S., over Kurt Nielsen, of Denmark; women's singles—Mrs. Thelma Long of Australia over Mrs. Barbara Davidson, U.S.; men's doubles—Larsen & Nielsen; women's doubles—Mrs. Long & Mrs. Davidson. [See Vol. XII, p. 68M]

Track & Field. Grand St. Boys Club team (Herb McKenley, Mal Whitfield, George Rhoden & Andy Stanfield) set a world record of 1 min. 52 sec. for the 1,060-yd. sprint medley at the Natl. AAU indoor title meet in New York Feb. 14. Other winners: Broad jump—Meredith Gourdine; 35-lb. weight throw—Steve Dillon; 60-yd. high hurdles—Harrison Dillard; 60-yd. dash—John Haines; 1,000-yd. run—Heinz Ulzheimer, Germany; 600-yd. run—Mal Whitfield; 16-lb. shot put—Parry O'Brien; 3-mi. run—Horace Ashenfelter; one-mi. run—Fred Dwyer; high jump—J. Lewis Hall; one-mi. walk—Henry Laskau; 2-mi. relay—Fordham; one-mi. relay—Manhattan; pole-vault—Bob Richards; team title—New York A.C. [See p. 48H-J; Vol. XII, 60G-H]

Intercoll. Amateur Athletic Assn. (IC4A) indoor championships in New York Feb. 21: Manhattan Coll. won team title for 3d straight year. [See Vol. XII, p. 68N] . . . Thane Baker of Kansas State tied the world indoor record of 6.1 secs. for the 60-yd. dash in Manhattan, Kan. Feb. 6.

Yachting. Cuba Trophy Star Class series at Havana: won Feb. 5 by James Schoonmaker's Dingo. [See p. 40K-L] . . . 184-mi. Miami-to-Nassau race: won Feb. 12 for 2d straight time by Carleton Mitchell's Caribbee in 32 hours 25 min. 18 sec. (corrected time). [See Vol. XII, p. 60H]

Skiing. U.S. ski-jumping championship at Steamboat Springs, Colo.: won Feb. 16 by Arthur Tokle of Chicago with 222.7 points. [See Vol. XII, p. 76D]

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

JOHN BROWN'S BODY. A reading of Stephen Vincent Benét's Civil War poem. Presented by Paul Grecoy. Adapted & staged by Chas. Laughon. Music & effects by Walter Schumann. Cast: Judith Anderson, Raymond Massey, Tyrone Power & choral group. Feb. 14 at Century. (4-3-0)*

MAGGIE. Musical based on James M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." Presented by Franklin Gilbert & John Fearnly. Book by Hugo Thomas. Music & lyrics by Wm. Roy. Directed by Michael Gordon. Choreography by June Graham. In cast: Betty Paul, Keith Andes, Odette Myrtil, Bramwell Fletcher, Celia Lipton, John Hoyt, Kathryn Lee, Marc Platt. Feb. 18 at National. (1-3-3)* Closed Feb. 21 after 5 performances.

MISALLIANCE. Revival of early Geo. Bernard Shaw comedy of marriage between tradesman's daughter & nobleman's son. Presented by N.Y. City Drama Co. Staged by Cyril Ritchard. Cast: Roddy McDowell, Wm. Redfield, Jan Farrand, Dorothy Sands, Richard Purdy, Barry Jones, Richard Kiley, Tamara Geva, Jerome Kilty. Feb. 18 at City Center for limited run to Mar. 1; to reopen Mar. 3 at Ethel Barrymore. (6-1-0)*

PICNIC. Drama by Wm. Inge about effect of footloose, lusty young man upon lives of 5 small-town women. Presented by Theatre Guild & Joshua Logan. Staged by Logan. Cast: Ralph Meeker, Janice Rule, Kim Stanley, Morris Miller, Peggy Conklin, Ruth McDevitt, Eileen Heckart, Paul Newman, Reta Shaw, Eliz. Wilson, Arthur O'Connell. Feb. 19 at Music Box. (5-1-1)*

WONDERFUL TOWN. Musical based on Jos. Fields-Jerome Chodorov comedy "My Sister Eileen," derived from stories by Ruth McKenney. Presented by Robert Fryer. Book by Fields & Chodorov. Music by Leonard Bernstein. Lyrics by Betty Comden & Adolph Green. Staged by George Abbott. Dances & musical numbers arranged by Donald Saddler. Starring Rosalind Russell with Edith Adams, George Gaynes, Henry Lascoe, Dort Clark, Jordan Bentley, Chris Alexander. Feb. 25 at Winter Garden. (7-0-0)*

CLOSED

THE EMPEROR'S CLOTHES Feb. 21 after 16 performances. [See p. 47B]

*First fig.—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable. [See p. 30P]

NEW BOOKS

BIG BUSINESS: A New Era, by David E. Lilienthal. Ex-head of TVA & Atomic Energy Comm. asserts virtues of Big Business which he feels accounts for U.S. security & leadership. Feb. 18. (Harper, 209 pp., \$2.75)† [See XI, 399H]

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Abraham Lincoln Assn.'s compilation of 6,870 letters, speeches, etc.—3,312 never before published. Edited by Roy P. Basler, Marion Dolores Pratt, Lloyd A. Dunlap. Feb. 12. (Rutgers Univ. Press, 9 Vols., \$115)†

THE FABULOUS FANNY, by Norman Katkov. Biography of comedienne Fanny Brice. Feb. 16. (Knopf, 337 pp., \$3.95)† [See Vol. XI, p. 232N-P]

GOLDEN ADMIRAL, by F. Van Wyck Mason. Historical novel about Drake & Spanish Armada. Feb. 19. (Doubleday, 435 pp., \$3.95)*

HITLER: A Study in Tyranny, by Alan Bullock. English historian's documented biography. Feb. 18. (Harper, 776 pp., \$6)†

I AND MY TRUE LOVE, by Helen MacInnes. Behind-scenes thriller of Washington life & Iron Curtain diplomats. Feb. 16. (Harcourt, Brace, 317 pp., \$3.50)*

THE MAN FROM BRAZIL, by E. B. Garside. Adventures of a young Scottish surgeon on slave ship in travels to 19th Century Africa & New England. Feb. 16. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, 336 pp., \$3.50)*

THE PLANTATION, by Ovid Williams Pierce. Southerner's first novel about memories of an old man's life. Feb. 24. (Doubleday, 217 pp., \$3)*

PRINCE OF PLAYERS: Edwin Booth, by Eleanor Ruggles. Biography of 19th century actor. BOMC March choice. Feb. 25. (Norton, 401 pp., \$4.50)†

THE SECOND SEX, by Simone de Beauvoir. Translated & edited by H. M. Parshley. French existentialist feels that society does not fully appreciate its women and assigns them a secondary position. Feb. 24. (Knopf, 732 pp., \$10)†

THE SINGULAR PREFERENCE: Portraits & Essays, by Peter Quennell. 28 essays on writers & books. Feb. 13. (Viking, 224 pp., \$3.75)†

SUCH, SUCH WERE THE JOYS, by George Orwell. Posthumous collection of essays recalling Orwell's schooldays, Spanish Civil War, British society. Feb. 26. (Harcourt, Brace, 230 pp., \$3.50)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction